Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

"Who will have you if ye be followers of that adulterous generation?"

Servant of God, why be dismayed
When threatening ills thy course invade;
And why that harp refuse to string,
So soon upon the willow's bring?
Thy God, who all things well ordains,
Will never, never *thee forsake!*

Fear not life's bitterest cup to taste,
With *Him* who doth o'er all preside;
He will the waves tumultuous calm,
Though storms around thee blacken;
Thou, only on His strength rely,
Then all life's angry storms defy.

Thou hast endured by faith,
Who, with compassions arrayed,
Divided the Sea and dry as they
Can bid the sun and moon stand still!
Rocks into crystal streams exchange,
Or in the basket famine change.

Example take from saints of old,
Whose virtues shone like burnished gold;
Who in their much suffering days stood,
The holy, patient sons of God!
With these oft-times like trials met,
Therefore their life, and die their death.

All promises to thee are given,
With life, and heaven and throne in heaven,
For all are thine; and thou alone,
Art Christ's and God's and Christ are one:
Redeemed thou art through Jesu's blood,
A chosen heir, a child of God.

Therefore may fall thy feet beneath,
By famine, perils nor and death;
Thou may thy choicest comfort see,
But neither, shall endanger thee:
To angels, God himself conveys
A charge to keep thee all thy ways.

Thou shalt upon the lion tread,
And crush the dragon's frightful head;
"All evil from thy path shall flee,"
"And the *Most High* shall dwell with thee,"
Thou undismayed, and undefiled,
Preserved secure on every side.

Then place entire thy warmest love
On Him who fills the throne above;
Call when in trouble, He will hear,
And bid thee rise from all thy fear;
Honour and life thy bliss shall be,
And thou shalt his salvation see.

From R. Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. published by C. Mollo, Philad.

Visit to the Sultan of Pontiana, in Borneo!

By Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

In the summer of 1814, Sir Samuel Hood made a voyage, in the Dover frigate, from Bengal to the eastern parts of his station. We called first at Acheen, on the north end of the island of Sumatra, where we held some very amusing intercourse with the king of that district, whose capital the sailors named Hell. From thence we stood on over to Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, and touched at Malacca, on the coast of Malacca, entering the China Sea by the beautiful Straits of Sincapore. The admiral's chief object was to visit Java, but there was no opportunity for him to choose between, viz. the Straits of Gaspar, the Straits of Banca, and the Carimata passage, which lies between the island of Borneo and that which also lid him near the western shores of the immense island of Borneo. We reached the line, or equator, he steered for the mouth of the great river Lava, which passes the town of Pontiana. The weather, during the passage, was fine, and we anchored, and the barge got ready for an expedition.

* * * * *

In the meantime, the "Dover" lay off the mouth of the navigable river, and the officers of the ship were rowed up very peaceably towards the great city of Pontiana. Sir Samuel Hood, who had been a Malay in it, the admiral, who had been studying Marsden's dictionary all the way, sat in the stern of the barge, under the mea lie on their oars, and to their great astonishment, and probably to that of the Malays, he addressed them in their own tongue.

"Which is the way to the sultan's house?"

To Sir Samuel's unspeakable delight the man whom he addressed understood him, and after offering to row us the whole length of the palace, pulled off ahead of us. Our fellows gave way as hard as they could, but the Malay lay at the head of us as we sat on the Chinese towns, one on each bank, the natives crowded to the beach, as much astonished, no doubt, with our strange cocked hats, swords, and oddly shaped boats, as we could be with their long tails and their long junks, or with the crawls in which every Malay carries by his side. The fierce-looking weapon is not, in form, unlike the wavy-sword one sees in the pictures of the angel Michael though it is not above a foot and a half in length.

The sultan received the admiral and his party at the gate of the palace, and led him by the hand along the causeway of flag stones to the residence of the monarch. Directly in the middle of the gateway, which was only ten feet wide each way, there was a hole, there stood a 24 pounder gun. On the top of the arch there was built a small guard room, from which peeped out the muzzles of five or six field-pieces, the whole affair resembling very much that part of a child's box of toys which represents the stronghold or castle. Within the high wall of the palace, we counted about two thousand immemorable large guns scattered about, apparently with no other object than to be seen—as if the mere fact of possessing them rendered to do the work of a fight! The same number of much larger barrels of gunpowder, simply disposed, would have answered the purpose equally well, or perhaps better, for there appeared no way in which the guns could be brought to bear more injury to the besieged than to the besiegers.

On we went, till we were met by the sultan himself, at the inner side of the quadrangle. He courteously conducted us into a large room or hall of audience, and having begged his guest to sit down at a small table, took a chair by his side, and began a conversation as if they had been long acquainted. Of course, in spite of the admiral's proficiency, this could not be accomplished without an interpreter; and the services of a very clever Malay boy, whom we had brought with us in the barge, were brought into requisition. The hall, in which we were first received, might have been about fifty feet square, bleak, unfurnished, and comfortless, with an uncovered mud floor. It was so feebly lighted by a window, closed by Venetian blinds, that we could only discover the roof had been of the usual description. After sitting for ten minutes, the sultan rose and led the way to another apartment, apparently of still larger dimensions, but literally as dark, that had it not been for the light entering by the door we had left, we could see ahead of us, so could not have moved along without breaking our shins over the stones, sticks, and other rubbish lying in the way. It was like a snake rather a difficult transit along a precarious kind of bridge, formed of a single plank laid across an ominous-looking pool or ditch of mud, which divided these two branches of the palace from each other.

All at once we were ushered into a splendid room, about forty or eighty feet square, brilliantly lighted and not ill furnished, and strongly reminding the admiral of the suite we had passed through at Government House, Calcutta, as may be mentioned, is quite in Oriental taste. They know nothing of the Greek or Roman orders on occasions; but they seem to have the taste to be uniformly decent. The Asiatics, and even some other nations which might be mentioned, are bone, can seldom afford to be taken by surprise. Indeed, I am not sure if more than one country can be alluded to, in which the people are at all hours ready to receive strangers, and have no occasion to make a bustle, or to change any thing when a rap comes to the door.

In the centre of this gorgeous room, on a part of the floor raised to about a foot and a half above the level of the rest, and laid with a rich Turkey carpet, stood a long table, at the top or which the sultan placed the admiral, and then made the signal for tea. First entered an attendant, bearing a large tray, on which were ranged several dozen of exceedingly small cups. The tea placed on the carpet, and then squatted himself down cross-legged, beside it. Another attendant soon followed bearing the tea-pot, and he likewise popped himself down. After a conjunction of some minutes the cups were brought round, containing weak black tea, sugared to flavour, but miserably small in quantity—perhaps a tea-spoonful, but plenty enough for sample. Some sweet sherbet was next handed round, very slightly acid, but no addition of that was required, generally to the taste or body of the fluid which it was poured, to the great delight of the whole party, except the sultan's chief, the genuine sherbet described by the Persian poets. It was mixed, he told us, by a true believer, and was the very essence of that delightful beverage.

At the upper end of the of the apartment, in a deep recess, partly hid from our view by a rich festoon of drawn drapery, we could just discover the sultan's bed, flanked by two large mosquito nets, which, in an adjacent chamber, was probably stowed away during the refined hours of the day. But all this department of the establishment was thrown into such deep shade, that we could see none of the ladies of the sultan's household, except, perhaps, a few dark eyes, whom he introduced to us to support. He sent his ropes in miniature, rigged with turban and robes of cloth of gold—in all but the little Malay kris, which remained, but he soon recovered his dignity, and sat down on our knees, without much apprehension of being tarnished up.

Both the upper corners of the room were separated off by white curtains, eight or ten feet high, so as to form smaller chambers. One of these served the purpose of a pantry, or subsidiary kitchen, for the use of the sultan's chief, during his visit, and thought we could distinguish the well-known face of the cook, as he put his preachers nose into, which, like that of muttering thunder, is nearly the same in every climate. The other chamber was used as a sort of a sort of temporary nook, from which the ladies of the palace and their young sultans and sultanas might see the strangers. This we ascertained from seeing sundry very pretty faces thrust out occasionally, but honestly, for a few moments, and by the sound of many an ill-suppressed giggle amongst the peeping damsels.

A half-choked cry from some rebellious baby, or a sound thrack on the pate of an overcurious urchin, betrayed the secret, was in terms not to be mistaken. Indeed, I do not wonder at their eagerness to look at the admiral, whose very appearance is of a character in the way of ladies' say circumstances, must have claimed no small share of observation. But the most striking prominence of the Hood nose, so well known for a glorious half century in the navy, with the tall and gaunch wings of gold lace mounted about, to say nothing of the Nelson-like circumstance of his right arm having been shorn away in battle, and I may add, the peculiar severity of his voice and the benignant expression of his countenance, which, while they won all hearts for him, showed a mind entirely at peace with itself. Every fibre, short, thin and spare and amiable, conspired to render Sir Samuel Hood one of the most interesting officers of his time.

The sultan appeared to enter into his guest's character at once, and neither overlooked him with attention, nor seemed to treat him as a person to whom much respect was due. Sir Samuel say afterwards, that he was particularly struck at the sultan's good breeding in not offering to assist him in cutting his meat. The sultan merely remarked, that for people to eat with knives and forks was one of the customs of lands; adding, testily enough, that on this account the distinction which his ward had gained for him was more cheaply purchased than people supposed. While the admiral was hunting for some reply to this most unexpected hit, he remarked, that in Borneo it was considered fashionable to eat with the fingers.

The supper, which soon followed the tea, consisted of about a dozen dishes of curry, all different from one another, and a bowl of boiled rice, piled high with boiled chickens, many different sorts of fish, and a few fresh bananas, placed at intervals, jars of pickles, piles of sliced pineapple, sweetmeats, and cakes. Four male attendants arrived, each with goblets of cool sherbet, from which we drank in turns, they replenished our goblets, and then, besides Asiatics, a number of young girls regularly with the plates and dishes, and a person who approached the sultan fell on their knees, and having joined their hands in the act of supplication, bowed down their heads till they actually touched the ground. The sultan held out his hands, and the dishes were then embraced in theirs, and pressed to their lips. What they had to say was then spoken, and after again bowing down their heads to the ground, they retired. The ceremonial took place only on the commencement of the audience, for no one, except the strangers and one or two of the principal officers of state, was permitted to approach nearer than twenty or thirty feet to the raised part of the floor where we sat. At that distance, and in the dim light, we could see the nobles of the court, sat cross-legged on the ground in a semicircle facing the sultan, and in perfect silence during the whole supper, no part of which appeared to fall to their share.

Soon afterwards the cloth was removed, and a beautiful scarlet covering, of the texture of a shawl, substituted in its place. This might, perhaps, give us a hint for other dinners. Instead of dull mahogany, or dazzling white, why might we not spread out the table in a rich colour so as to suit the benefit of the complexions of the company?

The sultan now produced a letter which he had received from Lord Minto, when governor-general, thanking his highness for the friendly reception which he had always manifested towards the English people trading to the great city of Pontiana, and in a most complimentary manner expressing his obligation for the manner in which Mr. Palmer, a wealthy merchant of Calcutta, had been received by the sultan, when his ship was wrecked on the west coast of Borneo.

"Mr. Palmer," said the sultan, "lived for some weeks with me, and on returning to Calcutta, sent me these beautiful presents, which I believe, I am not," added he, pointing again to the governor-general's letter, "much as I value your kindheartedness as evidenced in your letter on this little signature, and these few words from Lord Minto. Still," continued his highness, "I am not in this respect have never been fully satisfied. I have long desired to possess a specimen of Sir Samuel Hood's writing; and though I never ventured to hope that I should have had an opportunity of seeing his signature written with his own hand, I have always felt how essentially that circumstance would add to its value to me estimation."

It was wonderful how well the shrewd little Malay interpreter expressed all this rigmarole to the admiral, who cheerfully agreed to the proposal, and desired me to send for his writing case. As I rose, the admiral whispered to me, "I wish you would contrive, at the same time, to see what the boat's crew are about. Try, also, if you can get them to something to eat; the fellows must be hungry enough by this time—but mind they don't get too much toddy."

I found the coast-guard on the road floor of a large room close to the beach, and open on all sides, like a tent without walls. The Johnny were in such high glee, that I feared they had already trespassed too deeply on the toddy pot; but I was glad to find their satisfaction arose from a safer source, in the shape of a glorious hot supper, which the sultan was taking in, to the delight and astonishment of the natives, who had been ordered by the sultan to supply them with as much curry and rice as they chose to eat. The cook had no sinecure of it tha' evening!

I soon returned to the palace, and the admiral having written several lines for his host's album, expressed his wish to retire to rest. The sultan instantly rose, and having conducted his honoured guest to the outer door, he left him in charge of half a dozen of the principal officers of the palace, amongst whom were the colonel of the sultan's own regiment of guard of honour, who accompanied Sir Samuel to his bed-room, and it cost him a good deal of trouble and some time to get rid of these fellows, who paid such close attention evidently being to bestow their tediousness upon him as a mark of excellency all night.

Scarcely was this party dismissed, when to our great surprise, the sultan himself came to the door of the house in which the admiral and his suite were lodged. Sir Samuel feared that might possibly have given offence to some of the worthy counexions of the palace by dismissing them too abruptly, and that the sultan had called for an explanation. The instant the sultan laid so much grasper-der fancies in his head. On the contrary, the object of his visit was to press upon the admiral's acceptance two large and beautiful diamonds. The poor admiral was now reduced to a great dilemma. He could not be thought, with any official propriety, accept the present; and yet he felt very unwilling to hurt the generous sultan's feelings, especially as his highness had paddled at midnight through the mud of his own approach to make the offer. The sultan saw at a glance what a mistake he had made, and instantly withdrew, laughing, however, and saying such was the custom of his country. He then left the diamonds, with the words that he had not carried in the boat home with him, and requested that they might be found not accepted the diamonds, and afterwards sent something still more precious to the sultan.

Very early in the morning, before any more they was the least peep of dawn, the admiral roused us all out of bed, ordered the boat to be manned, and shortened his cable ready for dropping down the river while it was yet cool, so as to reach the ship before the intense fierce heat of the day. I suspect, also, that he wished to escape the salutes and other fumifications, of which he had had some experience on previous over night. But in this he partly reckoned without his host, for scarcely had the anchor been dropped, when a gun from a fired yards from the shore, when the heavy guns of the batteries began to fire a royal salute. The night was succeeded by quiet still, and the successive flashes and reports of the cannon were followed by a long series of echoes from the sides of the damp forests lining the banks of the three different branches or forks of the river. The admiral, who had never in his exception possible for all that was picturesque or beautiful, was exceedingly struck by the grandeur of this nocturnal salute, and having made the men lay their oars across the boat's gunwale, he stood up in the stern-sheets in order to enjoy the scene more completely. At each of the first dozen discharges a sudden glare of light was diffused over the flash, and a smoke of delight could be seen on the shore, which appeared to sounds so dear to him once more caught his ear. It is not impossible that they recalled to his memory the glorious night action of 1782, in which it is not too much to say, that amongst all the distinguished officers there was a better effence was in my service, distinctly enhanced by the writer being so intimate. I wrote next day, and in reply to the first letter received a letter from the pen—on the writer—and on the manager. Mr. Bell, who has been so long known as Irish manager, is the representation of such a piece, the first in the Irish drama, and the last of the school of the Irish Irish dramatists, when they introduced an Irishman on the stage, however they might have caricatured the character, and Mr. Bell is the only actor who has ever delicately had never endeared an Irishman deeply-felt humour to the audience.

Daly called upon me, and expostulated on the impropriety of my having left the management of the piece should be damned, and urged, as an convenient consideration, the large sum he had paid for the privilege of it. I told him that I had not engaged I would forbear on further attack upon it. I was incontinently informed that I should, and that it was about to be represented; I would use the artillery of the press against it, and prevent the public against it. We parted on very ill terms.

Some days afterwards, it was announced,—and I received a letter to that effect,—that the piece must stand or fall upon its merits, and would be performed on the night of the performance. Daly called upon me, and requested me to convince the manager and his friends, that a Dublin audience was not to be insulted with impunity. Preparations for parties were made for the purpose; and we agreed to meet at the theatre. I was not accustoming to that sort of He knew the arrangements that were being made, and took the necessary measures to defeat the hostile party. The house filled before and after the piece a large majority of the audience was composed of his friends. The first act passed off quietly. Before the curtain rose the party opposed to the piece, began a groaned hiss ing and hooting, which, for our money, we answered by greatly outnumbered; and were obliged very reluctantly to cease our efforts. The manager could not be prevented, and such was the influence of the merits of the piece, that before it was half over, those who had come to hoot remained to hear, and, if possible, and I among the rest, united in loud plaudits.

The result was perfectly analogous to a circumstance which occurred in a very different manner in an assembly collected for a very difficult purpose, viz.

"Those who came to mock remain'd to pray."

Another incident, not much more serious than the last, occurred at the theatre, which was in charge of the Mr. Macready, and which was in charge of the Mr. Macready, and which was in charge of the Mr. Macready, and

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

A wretched, ragged-looking, bare-footed, old man, a [illegible], being brought up by the [illegible] commissioners for the maintenance of a child, was imprisoned for want of ability to pay, and coming through to the Penitentiary cut eighteen [illegible] from the lining of his coat, which [illegible] were recovered. A poor man must not be judged by his appearance.—*N. Y. Star.*

Lorenzo Dow, preaching at Danville, Pa. giving notice of his intention to hold forth, requested the ladies not to bring their children. He thought it was enough to have one crying aloud in the wilderness at a time.

Contractors on the public works, we understand, says the Lancaster Examiner, are now paid off with negotiable [illegible] bills, the Commonwealth's cash being exhausted.

Silver Mexican dollars were presented at the New York Post Office in payment of postage, and refused, on the ground that their instructions were to receive only the silver coin of the United States.

The number of barrels of Mackerel, packed in the town of Gloucester, during the year 1833, was 43,943.

A controversy of an animated character is now being carried on in the New York papers, between Mr. Hamblin, of the Bowery theatre, and one of his actors, McKinney, discharged for violating theatrical rules.—A New York contemporary, in commenting upon this warfare, says, appropriately, "a plague on both your houses."

The merchants and mechanics of the city of Portland convened on Thursday evening last, without distinction of party, and adopted measures preparatory to a full consideration of the present derangement of the money market.

The Hottest Place.—It is stated that the hottest region on the face of the globe is the vicinity of Laguayra in Venezuela; and that the mean heat of the year in that place is 82½ degrees. Probably there are districts of Africa of equally elevated temperature, where travellers have had little opportunity, and inhabitants taken no pains, to observe.

The barn of Mr. Whiteford, near Montreal, was discovered to be on fire, on the morning of the 13th instant. Mr. Whiteford, accompanied by his brother, immediately ran into the stable, with the view of extricating the cattle; but perished in the attempt. He [illegible]

MEMORIAL

Of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

[illegible]

Exhibition of the Blind.

[illegible]

A New National Bank.

[illegible]

Subscriber.—Oh! as to that Mr. Editor, I am perfectly pleased with your paper, and your political course, but you mistake me, I did not say I wished you to stop your paper, I only said that I did not mean to read your paper any longer. So here is *ten dollars* you may place to my credit, and after this I will read my own paper.

We put our *stick* upon the note, to make sure of that, then looked Mr. D. in the face to see if he could be in earnest. We were certain of it—thank you, thank you sir—we made him our best bow as he left the office. There is a certain text we should like to quote on this occasion, but we know not where to find it.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

POLICE.

The Robber Taken.—George Walton, alias James Allen, alias James H. York, alias Burley Ford, alias James Pierce, alias Jonas Pierce, was put on examination, on complaint of John Fenno, Jr. charging him with a felonious assault, with intent to rob and murder, being armed with a dangerous weapon. The complainant having been sworn to testify, stated "I am a provision dealer in Quincy Market. On the 9th of January about 6 o'clock in the evening, my partner, John F. Payson, and I crossed from Boston to Chelsea in the last steamboat. We were in a one horse wagon, and my partner drove. On the Salem Turnpike, just as we were rising Powder Horn Hill, a man stepped out from the side of the bank, on my side of the road, seized the horse by the reins, and, presenting a pistol, said 'your money or your life, sir.' He then let go the reins and coming up to me said, 'your money, or you are a dead man,' and he held the pistol very near to me. As soon as he said that, I sprung from the box into him, with both fists into his face. My object was to down with him, and prevent his firing if possible. We then grappled together, partly down. My partner had gone to alarm the neighbors. After several minutes he fired, and the shock caused me to quit my hold. He then escaped from me, and ran off, I did not know at that time I was wounded; but supposed I was injured some way in my ear. He wounded me in the right breast. The ball entered my clothes on the left side, broke one of the horn buttons of my great coat, passed through my vest and shirt and shot away the right suspender buckle. The ball grazed the skin, and drew blood. My partner left me at the first demand. I did not see him again that night. I run after the robber and hallooed, but accidentally fell. I then went back to the wagon, got into it with some difficulty, as I was exhausted, and drove on to the first house. Several persons started in pursuit of the man. I have no doubt that the prisoner is the man, not from any particulars, but from general appearance. When I went to the prisoner and heard his voice, I thought it the same voice. He was dressed in dark clothes, very snug, with a coat or a short jacket buttoned high in the neck.

Several other witnesses observed the man on the road near the spot.—*Boston paper.*

Ephraim Pierce, a colored man, employed as a porter for the steam boat of the New York Rail Road Line, found a few days since, in Chesnut street, a bundle of bank notes, amounting to *five hundred dollars.* He carried the money immediately to the agent of the company, and asked advice as to the proper mode of procedure. He was advised to advertise it in the papers of the next morning, if those of the afternoon, just about to issue, contained no notice of the loss. The loss was advertised. Ephraim hastened to the loser like an honest man, and the owner was happy in rewarding him with a fifty dollar note.—Much good may it do him.

Singular Transaction.—The Boston Mercantile Journal says, a strong sensation has been recently occasioned in a country town near Boston, which, however we need not name—by the absconding of a wealthy individual, leaving a wife and family behind him, in company with a handsome young woman, of hitherto respectable reputation, belonging to another town; who was first introduced to his acquaintance in the character of a school mistress. The former seems to have matured the plan at leisure, having taken time to convert much of his property into money, so as to leave [illegible]

Mr. Kneeland.

We noticed, a day or two since, that the Grand Jury of Boston, had found bills of indictment against Abner Kneeland, formerly a Universalist preacher of this city, for using blasphemous expressions in his paper. Since then we have observed in a periodical called the Trumpet, a letter from Mr. Kneeland, in which he points out the difference between his present doctrines of belief and those of the sect to which he was formerly attached. He says—

1. Universalists believe in a God, which I do not—but believe that their God, with all his moral attributes (aside from nature itself) is nothing more than a chimera of their own imagination.

2. Universalists believe in Christ, which I do not—but believe that the whole story concerning him is as much a fable and a fiction as that of the good Prometheus, the tragedy of whose death is said to have been acted on the stage in the theatre at Athens, 500 years before the Christian era.

3. Universalists believe in miracles, which I do not—but believe that every pretension to them can either be account for on natural principles, or else is to be attributed to mere trick and imposture.

4. Universalists believe in the resurrection of the dead, in immortality and eternal life, which I do not; *but believe that all life is mortal, that death is an eternal extinction of life to the individual who possesses it, and that no individual life is, ever was, or ever will be eternal.*

We are not aware that Mr. K. has any followers.

From the Journal of Commerce of Monday.

The rumors and the facts.—We learn on what we deem unquestionable authority, that Mr. Webster will go wholly against the administration on the matter of the Bank and Deposites. His speech of to-day will be concluded with a motion to refer all the papers to the Committee on Finance of which he is Chairman. From that Committee he will bring forth speedily an argumentative, and, we may safely say, an able report against the power which has been exercised in removing the deposites, and will advocate their restoration to the Bank, as the only proper course.

As to the efforts of Mr. Webster and Mr. Lawrence which have been so much spoken of, and to which we have looked with anxiety, for relief from the perplexities and embarrassments in which the country is involved, this is the history. Mr. Webster, in the first [illegible] present Bank; but failing in that, he next proposed a new Bank, with a Capital of fifty millions of dollars, the stockholders of the present Bank to have liberty to subscribe their shares in the new one. To obviate the Constitutional objections of the President, it was proposed that this Bank should be located in the District of Columbia, with liberty to establish Branches elsewhere, subject to the consent of the Legislatures of the respective states. The proposal of Mr. White, in the Legislature of of Massachusetts, is a transcript of this plan, and we subjoin it. This proposal the President took into consideration for two or three days, but declined to accede to it, and as Mr. Webster declined to propose any plan which should not include the stockholders of the present Bank, the negotiation was terminated and there remains no hope from this quarter.

The decision of the Vice Chancellor, in the Quaker case, New York, is expected to be delivered on Monday next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser & Advocate, New York, Sunday, 1 P. M.

The packet ship *George Washington*, Captain A. Holdredge, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool, having left that port on the 25th November. We have received our London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th. They mention no political occurrences of any importance.

London, Nov. 23.

Little occurs worth notice in the transactions of the foreign market. The doubt raised on so simple a fact as that of a contract for a Portuguese loan is curious, but as the agent to the Government affirms that none has taken place, he is of course entitled to belief. It certainly was asserted some time back by parties likely to be well informed, that a contract for the amount (£500,000) required by the immediate wants of the Regency had been entered into, and the conclusion was, as nothing official appeared on the subject, that they had some motives for keeping it secret. It was generally remarked at the time, that it was not the policy of the Portuguese agents to press such a contract, as the termination of the contest, which appeared then to be near at hand, would have insured them much better terms. The change of intention in respect to the loan is now understood to have arisen from the intelligence of the large subscriptions raised in Lisbon which would enable the Regency to go on some time longer without looking for assistance to this country. The price of the stock is a little lower to-day, probably on account of the contradiction of the statement that the loan had been concluded. The new bonds left off at 59½ to 60. The other foreign securities evince some tendency to decline, but the variation is extreme[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

[illegible]

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

[illegible]

A Scene in the Ohio Legislature.

[illegible]

U. S. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, January 25.

[illegible]

United States Mint.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Eddy, T. Bush & Co. No. 4 South Front street, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1834.

ASHES.
Pots, 1st sort, 100 lbs. $4 87½
Pearls, 1st sort, 100 lbs. 5 12½

BEESWAX.
Yellow, 1st sort, per lb. 25

COFFEE. Duty ... cents per lb.
Rio, ordinary to fair, per lb. 9 @ 10½
Do. good to prime, per lb. 10½ @ 11½
Java, per lb. 12 @ 13

COTTON.
Upland, per lb. 11 @ 12½
Louisiana, per lb. 12½ @ 13½

FLAXSEED.
Rough, per bushel, 1 @ 1 12½

FLOUR AND MEAL.
Flour, Philadelphia, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Baltimore, wharf, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Howard street, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Alexandria, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Fredericksburg, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Richmond, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Petersburg, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Georgetown, per bbl. 5 75 @ 6 00
Do. Rye, per bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75
Do. Corn, per bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75
Meal, Corn, per bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75
Do. Rye, per bbl. 3 50 @ 3 75

GRAIN.
Wheat, white, per bushel, 1 15 @ 1 20
Do. red, per bushel, 1 10 @ 1 15
Rye, per bushel, 70 @ 75
Corn, white, per bushel, 70 @ 75
Do. yellow, per bushel, 70 @ 75
Oats, per bushel, 40 @ 45
Barley, per bushel, 90 @ 1 00
Beans, per bushel, 1 00 @ 1 25

GRASS SEEDS.
Timothy, per bushel, 2 50 @ 2 75
Clover, per lb. 6 @ 7
Orchard, per bushel, 1 50 @ 1 75
Herds, per bushel, 1 50 @ 1 75

HAY.
Per ton, 15 00 @ 17 00

HEMP.
American, dressed, per ton, 180 00 @ 200 00
Do. undressed, per ton, 120 00 @ 130 00
Russia, per ton, 220 00 @ 230 00

HIDES.
Dry, per lb. 10 @ 11
Salted, per lb. 6 @ 7

IRON.
Pig, per ton, 40 00 @ 45 00
Bar, per ton, 90 00 @ 100 00
Sheet, per ton, 120 00 @ 130 00

LEAD.
Pig, per lb. 5½ @ 6
Bar, per lb. 6 @ 6½
Sheet, per lb. 6½ @ 7

LIQUORS.
Brandy, Cognac, per gallon, 2 50 @ 3 00
Do. Peach, per gallon, 1 50 @ 2 00
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 1 50 @ 2 00
Do. American, per gallon, 75 @ 80
Rum, Jamaica, per gallon, 1 50 @ 2 00
Do. St. Croix, per gallon, 1 00 @ 1 25
Do. American, per gallon, 50 @ 60
Whiskey, per gallon, 30 @ 32

MOLASSES.
Muscovado, per gallon, 30 @ 32
Clayed, per gallon, 25 @ 28
New Orleans, per gallon, 30 @ 32

NAILS.
Cut, per lb. 5 @ 6
Wrought, per lb. 10 @ 12

OILS.
Linseed, per gallon, 75 @ 80
Sperm, per gallon, 1 50 @ 1 75
Whale, per gallon, 40 @ 45
Lard, per gallon, 75 @ 80

PORK.
Mess, per bbl. 12 00 @ 13 00
Prime, per bbl. 9 00 @ 10 00
Prime mess, per bbl. 13 00 @ 14 00

PROVISIONS.
Beef, mess, per bbl. 8 00 @ 9 00
Beef, prime, per bbl. 6 00 @ 7 00
Beef, prime mess, per bbl. 9 00 @ 10 00
Beef, mess, per lb. 10 @ 12
Beef, prime, per lb. 6 @ 8
Beef, prime mess, per lb. 12 @ 14
Hams, per lb. 12 @ 14
Shoulders, per lb. 8 @ 9
Lard, per lb. 10 @ 11
Butter, per lb. 20 @ 25
Cheese, per lb. 10 @ 12

RICE.
Per lb. 3 @ 4

SALT.
Per bushel, 1 00 @ 1 12½

SEEDS.
Cloverseed, per lb. 6 @ 7
Timothy, per bushel, 2 50 @ 2 75
Flaxseed, per bushel, 1 @ 1 12½

SPIRITS.
Brandy, Cognac, per gallon, 2 50 @ 3 00
Do. Peach, per gallon, 1 50 @ 2 00
Gin, Holland, per gallon, 1 50 @ 2 00
Do. American, per gallon, 75 @ 80
Rum, Jamaica, per gallon, 1 50 @ 2 00
Do. St. Croix, per gallon, 1 00 @ 1 25
Do. American, per gallon, 50 @ 60
Whiskey, per gallon, 30 @ 32

STEEL.
Blistered, per lb. 7 @ 8
Cast, per lb. 12 @ 14
German, per lb. 8 @ 9

SUGAR.
Loaf, per lb. 12½ @ 13½
Lump, per lb. 10 @ 11
Havana, white, per lb. 9 @ 10
Do. brown, per lb. 8 @ 9
New Orleans, per lb. 8 @ 9

TALLOW.
Per lb. 7 @ 8

TEAS. Duty ... cents per lb.
Hyson, per lb. 50 @ 60
Young Hyson, per lb. 40 @ 45
Hyson Skin, per lb. 30 @ 35
Gunpowder, per lb. 50 @ 60
Imperial, per lb. 50 @ 60
Souchong, per lb. 30 @ 35
Bohea, per lb. 25 @ 30

WOOL.
Merino, full blood, washed, per lb. 50 @ 55
Merino, half blood, washed, per lb. 45 @ 50
Merino, full blood, unwashed, per lb. 30 @ 35
Merino, half blood, unwashed, per lb. 25 @ 30
Native, washed, per lb. 40 @ 45
Native, unwashed, per lb. 25 @ 30
Pulled, Lambs, per lb. 40 @ 45
Pulled, Spinning, per lb. 30 @ 35
Pulled, Country, per lb. 25 @ 30

SALE OF STOCK.

At the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board, Jan. 21.

ANDERSON'S SERIES OF THE
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
Saturday, January 25, 1834.

RENOVAL.

The Printing and Publication Office of this Gazette is removed to No. 50 Carter's Alley, a few doors below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

POST OFFICE.

In answer to a letter addressed to the postmaster at New York, re-inserting the complaints of some of our subscribers at that place, in relation to irregularity in the receipt of their papers, we have received the following reply:

"The cause of complaint respecting your paper is not attributable to any neglect or delay in this office. *Your paper of the* 4th instant, did not arrive here until the 7th, and was mailed on the 8th, which is quick in season; and your paper of the 11th was two or three days later than it should have been."

The following is the reply of Mr. Page, the postmaster of this city, to whom a copy of the above was furnished.

"The delays referred to in your note have already attracted my attention. The P. M. General has been written to and the propriety of appointing a special agent to enquire into their causes, has been suggested. As the roads are now very bad, and the mail is exceedingly heavy, I am inclined to think bags are occasionally left on the road by the drivers, and neglected for days. I have already admonished the contractors, and will again call their attention to the matter."

We are further informed by Mr. Page, that no mail bags are allowed to remain in his office out of time; but are despatched, with all possible speed, to their several places of destination.

We think it expedient to publish the foregoing, in order to assure our subscribers in New York, and elsewhere, who have complained of the non-receipt of their papers, that every exertion is employed, on our part, to ferret out the cause of delinquency.

Seminole Indian.—The Apalachicola Advertiser announces that the Seminole tribe of Indians, settled at Isle, on Shark's town, on the gulf of Mexico, are now about to remove to the country in Texas, assigned to the treaty lately made with them by the agents appointed for that purpose by the Government. They are to embark from the mouth of the Suwanee river. Col. Blunt, the head chief of the nation, and known as the Indian who conducted Jackson in the last war from Pensacola to the Suwanee, river in pursuit of Arbuthnot, the individual who was afterwards executed at St. Marks.

A new Fire King has made his appearance in Hartford. He gave an exhibition one evening last week, and continued eating sealing wax when burning and dripping from the hand. The yankee then took from a furnace a shovel full of live coals and chewed them as deliberately as though he was supping on good oysters—he then took melted lead in his hands and mouth with a red hot spoon, and washed it down with a draught of Florence Oil heated boiling hot. The performance closed by baking the Salamander and a loaf' sneak in an un even heated to 230 degrees.

TO FORGETFUL SUBSCRIBERS.

We occasionally receive communications from Postmasters in the country, that certain of our subscribers have moved off, or refuse to take their papers from the Post Office, without paying their printers bills. The consequence is, that although a publisher does not care overmight, though let the cause be what it may, the printer *suffers* a considerable loss. As our paper circulates extensively in the United States, we have thought it would be a friendly act publicly to remind such as leave home without discharging their newspaper bills, as in cash the announcement should meet their eyes in their distant wanderings, they may relieve their minds of what we know is an unpleasant burthen, by immediately discharging their bills. This method has the advantage of enabling us to send the bills far and wide, without expense of postage to either party. The following named gentlemen have called at the office in manner above referred to; and as we are ignorant of their present residence, we have no other method than this, of reminding them of the state of their accounts.

V. Thomas, Ursuline, Virginia, P. O.	$3.00
Joseph Raine, Chestertown, Md.	6.00
Watkin Watkins, Cambridge, do	3.00
W. C. Taylor, New Providence, N. J.	3.00
Dr. R. Nagle, Dickinson, Cumberland co. Pa.	3.00
Wm. Hall, Centreville, Md.	3.00
James Sollitar, Charleston, Tenn.	3.00
A. W. C. Hall, Mount Pleasant, do	3.00
Lewis Bache, Pottsville, Pa.	7.00
H. P. Warner, do	3.00
Wm. Sonler, do	3.00
Wm. Johnston, Springfield, Ohio	2.00
Jacob W. Coates, Cumberton, Pa.	6.00
Andrew Hann, Beavertown, Beaver Co. Pa.	4.00
Jacob Ruser, Berne, Albany Co. N. Y.	4.00

NEW BANKS.

The Committee on Banks, in our State Legislature have reported bills incorporating the following new Banks—

	CAPITAL
Bank of Carbondale,	$150,000
Hollidaysburg Bank of Pennsylvania,	200,000
Bank of York County,	150,000
Frankford Bank,	300,000
	$800,000

Also, a bill to re-charter the York Bank.

Colleges.—The people of Adams county, as well as elsewhere, are divided in opinion as to the expediency of the money appropriated last winter by the Legislature to Colleges; one portion approving and the other condemning the measure. The former say, that in the practice contend, that whatever means the Legislature may have at its disposal, for the promoting of learning, should be exclusively devoted to the establishment of a general school system—and that it is wrong to take money belonging to all the people, and give it to institutions whose benefits can be embraced by a few only, and those, why are best able to educate their children themselves.—*Hanoverite Record.*

The aggregate amount of the appropriations made to colleges, by the Legislature, is amazingly large, perhaps not less than *three hundred thousand dollars*: yet most of the colleges so munificently aided, have proved unsuccessful in their operations. The same amount of money, appropriated to the support of a general system of education, would have afforded much more beneficial results to the community at large.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Romantic Historian.

Messrs. Rogers and Thompson, No. 120 Market street, have just published a neat little volume under the above title. It contains the following articles:—A Midnight Tramp in the Jersies; The Sister of Charity; The Martyrs, a tale of the Revolution; The Battle of Lexington; The Deserter; The Moravian Indians; A Midnight Scene during the Revolution; The Victims of Revenge; A Tale of St. Domingo; Women's Love; and the Indian Bride.

These stories are the leisure hour productions of some of our most accomplished American writers. Several of them have been presented to the public in periodical shape; the booksellers have published of the same matter, twenty-two volumes, for which, they charge twelve dollars and seventy-five cents; that is Mr. Waldie's splendid, and a great deal more for five dollars, with the additional facility of sending them by mail, making the publication the most desirable for the economy upon which could be devised, next of course to our own popular sheet, which must be deemed an exception; but for those who want good books, and have no one particularly recommend Waldie's Library, which for ten cents a week, will supply good reading for a whole family, being but a cent and a half a day, postage included. Five hundred volumes containing twenty thousand pages got it for $4,00 each, and we can truly say that at the end of the year, the two superb quarto volumes we worth more than the cost for any public or private library. This periodical has met with a success unprecedented in the annals of literature, having already a circulation exceeding 3000 copies weekly, and the list is daily (daily augmentations); it is in fact so fashionable, as to insure its permanent success. The works published have been of a highly literary and very attractive character, and need but the mention of the name to stamp them. A resident in the most retired hamlet may now know all that is giving on in the literary world, the cover of the Library being designed for reviews of new books, and to imparting the most valuable literary knowledge. We say to all who would keep up with the literature of the day, subscribe to Waldie's Select Circulating Library.

This publication has conferred a great benefit not only on the public, but on the booksellers, by creating a taste for reading and a demand for books.

PERIODICALS.

We receive at this office a number of literary and other periodicals, magazines, &c. some of which seem deserving of more than the passing notice which we are occasionally enabled to give. We may mention, without ordering,

The Pearl and Literary Gazette—published semi-monthly, at Hartford, Conn. in quarto form, at $2 per annum. Edited by Isaac C. Pray, jr. Devoted to light literature, tales, poetry, &c. A large portion of which is original.

Parley's Magazine—published semi-monthly, by Lilly, Wait & Co. Boston, at $1 per annum. This is a periodical designed principally for children and youth. Its contents are of the most useful character, being sketches of history, travels, the arts and sciences, embellished with appropriate cuts.—Mr. Thos. T. Ash, 148 Chesnut street, is the agent for this city.

The Genesee Farmer—published weekly, at Rochester, N. Y. by Luther Tucker & L. Packard & Co. As interesting publication for agriculturalists; conducted with spirit and ability.

The Amaranth—published at East Bridgewater, Mass. semi-monthly, by Rev. Messrs. Cheever, Pierce & Brown. A repository of pure literature and the arts.

American Rail Road Journal—published weekly, in New York, at $3 per annum—D. K. Minor, Esq. editor. This periodical is one of much importance to all interested in canals and railways. It gives satisfactory accounts of improvements introduced in the construction of public works, steam-boats, locomotive engines, &c. and furnishes illustrations, and drawings of the most approved improvements, &c.

The Penny Magazine—published weekly, in New York, by William Jackson. This is a re-publication of a work published in London, by the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It is filled with instructive reading, and embellished with wood cuts.

Memoirs of Marshal Ney.

An American edition of the memoirs of this distinguished French soldier, whom Bonaparte was pleased to call the "bravest of the brave," has been published by Carey & Hart, this city. The work has been compiled by the Marshall's second son, the Duke of Elchingen, from papers and documents in possession of his family, and from the recollections and fragments of biography, detailing the history of Ney's campaigns and campaigns, and the secret business of the duties which devolved upon him as a military officer and a statesman. The work is published, does not come down further than 1805, ending with the capitulation of Ulm. The conclusion of the memoirs, it is presumed, will be furnished in a speedy manner.

In Ney's character there is unquestionably much to admire, and there are few who do not deeply deplore his unhappy end. He was a man of inflexible honor and truth, and a soldier possessing a much larger share of humanity and benevolence, than usually falls to the lot of those who tread the "bloody fields of glory." Bonaparte's entire reliance upon his skill and sagacity is well known, and it is confidently asserted in the volume before us, that his suggestions were frequently adopted by the Emperor, in preference to his own.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 14th, has been received at Boston, which announces the arrival of Brown, the forger. The writer says—"He came passenger in the same ship with a lady of your city, and after her arrival he requested her to call on him for a letter of introduction to Lafayette. In the meantime, another packet having arrived and brought news of his rascality, she declined the request, giving him to understand that she knew more about him than he was aware of. The next day he fled for Italy."

Short Passage.

The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, sailed from New York, on the 5th of November, and arrived at Liverpool, on the 15th, after a run of only SIXTEEN DAYS, from dock to dock.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Fire Company, held at the Firemen's Hall, on Monday evening, the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers for the current year, viz:

Philip Garrett, *President.*
Thomas Hale, *Secretary.*
Samuel Sellers, *Treasurer.*
Thomas T. Mason, *Secretary.*

On the evening of the 19th instant, Mr. Seaux Crossman, teacher, and his daughter, about fifteen years of age, residing in Cambria county, Pa. met an awful and sudden death—They were standing in the door of their house, a small frame building, when a large tree standing near them fell on the house and broke through it, and falling on them instantly dro tred both of them of life. Their bodies could not be removed until the tree was cut and taken off them. Mrs. Crossman and a younger daughter were unwounded, but not mortally.

Another new steam boat has been projected by Mr. Loughlen, of West Troy, N. Y. whom is said to contain two very advantage of Mr. Borden's, and some which that invention did not possess. The model is for a double boat—each hull three hundred feet lor g, and twelve fee t beam, and corresponding in she pe and model almost precisely to the Indian canoe. Beame pass across both boats, to secure them firmly, and at the same time form a desk the whole extent.

To Readers and Correspondents.

"——" incalmus pernicious complication. Check not to pretend, as to the obligation, which some say but promise to pay. The part can convert.

The "Ode to Spring," by "A Lover of Poetry," is not poetry, and were it but then "Poor Mike," is equally deficient in the requisites of poetry. We cannot recommend to publish his trumpery.

Of all the absurdities we have heard within a month's observation, Lord Mount Edgcumb's is the most ridiculous. It is a matter which, in the course of conversation, we have frequently noticed, and which we have always considered as ridiculous, if not impudent; it is no matter to us what it may be to "W. & C."

Hymn to the Virgin Mary.

Lines to "Mary" and "Mary"—"P. F." are inadmissible. The contract to the contract furnished by A. T. A. is incorrect in the third specification. Of course, we cannot publish the letter.

It will suit us best to receive communications in manuscript, and not merely handed "The Wreath," which do not furnish to our old and new correspondents; but we cannot undertake to return them, unless accompanied by the stamps of P. O. rate. On reflection, we have concluded to suppress the article for the present.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

A. B. Tunnell, Jr.	$5 00	Received from	
A. D. Lambert,	5 00	J. C. Clark, Del.	5 00
Jas. H. Roberts,	5 00	J. Culbertson,	5 00
Wm. Hall,	5 00	J. Culbertson,	5 00
Wm. Hall,	5 00	J. B. Moore, Esq.	5 00
Jos. J. Borden, Esq.	5 00	Jan. 21.	
Jos. Borden,	5 00		
John Cornelius,	5 00		
Wm. Cornelius,	5 00	T. Taylor, Lamb.	5 00
Wm. Sloan, Esq.	5 00	Frederick Smith,	15 00
Wm. Sloan,	5 00	Jno. Wolf,	5 00
Wm. Sloan,	5 00	John Waddell,	5 00
J. N. Ammerman, Esq.	5 00	T. Merrill, Esq.	5 00
Thos. Thompson,	5 00	Jno. Wilson,	5 00
Thos. Thompson,	5 00	Jno. Wilson,	5 00
Seth Thompson, Esq.	5 00	Thos. Watson, Esq.	15 00
Seth Thompson,	5 00	Thos. Watson,	5 00
J. S. Ormond, Esq.	5 00	Henry Wells, Esq.	5 00
		Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00
J. T. Hatfield, [last]	1 75	Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00
R. F. Wyman,	5 00	Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00
Wm. F. P. Foster,	5 00	Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00
Wm. Long,	1 00	Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00
Wm. Long,	1 00	Jno. Wilson, Esq.	5 00
Henry A. Johnson,	5 00	J. B. Myers,	5 00
Henry A. Johnson,	5 00	Dougall B. Graham,	5 00
Wm. Shoenberry,	5 00	J. Wilson,	5 00
Wm. Dunn,	5 00	Jno. Wilson,	5 00
Wm. Dunn,	5 00	Jno. Wilson,	5 00
Wm. Kay,	5 00	Jno. Wilson,	5 00
Wm. Kay, [last]	5 00	Jno. Wilson,	5 00
Geo. Wolbert, Esq.	5 00	J. M'Kee,	5 00
C. C. Walker, Esq.	5 00	Geo. Terry, Esq.	5 00
Walter Jones, Esq.	5 00	Geo. Terry, Esq.	5 00
Walter Jones, Esq.	5 00	J. Morris, [last]	3 25
Wm. Jones, Esq.	5 00	Jan. 23.	
T. A. Scott,	5 00	T. Harper,	14 00
T. A. Scott, [last]	5 00	Jacob Mintz, Esq.	5 00
Jan. 21.		Jacob Mintz, Esq.	5 00
H. J. Candee, [last]	2 50	Jacob Mintz, Esq.	5 00
Samuel Sparks,	5 00	J. Candee, Esq.	5 00
Jas. A. Hamilton,	5 00	Jno. Hollister, Esq.	5 00
F. Slaught,	5 00	H. Lamb, Esq.	5 00
Thomas Robinson,	5 00	Jno. Hollister, Esq.	5 00
John Bartlett,	5 00	Jan. 23.	
Wm. Davis,	5 00	C. H. Pierce, [last]	1 62
Wm. Davis,	5 00	Jno. Little, jr.	5 00
Rich. Ward, Esq.	5 00	Wm. Little, jr.	5 00
Rich. Ward, Esq.	5 00	Jno. T. Mitchell,	1 00
Rich. Ward, Esq.	5 00	Jno. T. Mitchell,	1 00
Brighton Howell, Esq.	5 00	James Harris, Esq.	5 00
Brighton Howell, Esq.	5 00	James Harris, Esq.	5 00
Wm. Hutt, Esq.	5 00	Hawk'r, Esq.	5 00
R. Tanner, Esq.	5 00	Hawk'r, Esq.	5 00
R. Tanner, Esq.	5 00	Hawk'r, Esq.	5 00
J. C. Vandyke, Esq.	5 00	John Mallin, Esq.	5 00
J. C. Vandyke, Esq.	5 00	John Mallin, Esq.	5 00
A. Berry, Esq.	5 00	C. Whittaker, Esq.	5 00
A. Berry, Esq.	5 00	C. Whittaker, Esq.	5 00
Cornelius Stewart, Esq.	5 00	Daniel Chandler,	5 00
Jan. 22.		David Chandler,	2 00
D. G. Quackenbos,	5 00	J. Stapleton, Esq.	10 00

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have this week made out the accounts due from subscribers at the following places, and forwarded them to the gentlemen below, who will in future act as agents for us, at those places. Our subscribers are particularly requested to pay them the amount of their bills, with as little delay as possible.

John Wilson, Esq. Wilmington, Del.
George Fowkler, P. M. Martinsburg, Bedford Co. Pa.
Jas. Mains, P. M. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jacob Maine, P. M. New May C. H. N. J.
W. Barber, P. M. Woodbury, do.
W. Barber, P. M. Salisbonrgh, Pa.
J. W. Alvadson, ac agent P. M. Port Deposit, Md.
Jas. Mains, P. M. Danville, Pa.
J. P. Lewis, P. M. Eatontown, N. J.
B. B. Burr, P. M. Farmingdale, do.
B. L. Burr, P. M. Farmingdale, do.
Jno. Pounder, P. M. Milton, Del.
J. J. Hoffman, P. M. Hagerstown, Co. Pa.
Jno. S. Lamb, ac. Smyrna, Del.
Jno. Hollister, P. M. Medina, N. Y.
E. Robbins, P. M. Tom's River, N. J.
C. Perry, P. M. Union Bridge, Md.
J. H. Barr, Post Office, Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.
J. H. Barr, P. M. Selin's Grove, Pa.
J. P. Lewis, P. M. Eatontown, N. J.
M. Mc'Ilvain, P. M. Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa.
H. Edwards, P. M. Pennington, Mercer co. N. J.
Jno. Rogers, P. M. Valley Forge, Pa.
Jno. Rogers, P. M. Valley Forge, Pa.
A. P. Cross, P. M. Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Thos. Bevington, P. M. Bevington, Pa.
Robt. Johnston, P. M. Rochester, N. Y.
John Cox eden, P. M. Northumberland, Pa.
John Cox eden, P. M. Waterford, Pa.
H. C. Carpenter, P. M. Smithfield, N. C.
Benj. K. Bonsall, P. M. Chesterville, Pa.
Jno. Rogers, P. M. Valley Forge, Co. Pa.
Jno. Rogers, P. M. Valley Forge, Pa.
C. Hall, P. M. Wilmington, N. C.
Wm. H. Moore, Millsboro, Sussex Co., Pa.
W. F. Ford, P. M. Cape Island, N. J.
Samuel Beckett, P. M. Camden, Del.
T. Lee, P. M. Mount Holly, N. J.
Jno. Finch, P. M. Anson, N. J.
Saml. B. Finch, P. M. Anson, N. J.
Wm. J. Lane, P. M. Salem, N. J.
Isaac Price, P. M. Schuylkill, Chester Co., Pa.
Isaac Price, P. M. Schuylkill, Chester Co., Pa.
C. Ner ney, P. M. Asbury, Warren Co., N. J.
Richa rd Shirley, Railway, N. J.
Matth n Loy, P. M. Middletown, Dauph. Co.
P. E. Scott, P. M. Upper Marlborough, Md.
A. Le ssman, P. M. Cedarville, N. J.
Matth n Loy, P. M. Martin's Ferry, Pa.
H. Rogers, P. M. Port Ewen, N. Y.
S. Sp ers, P. M. Bellvernon, Pa.
Wm. S. Lane, P. M. Salem, N. J.
Wm. Mitchell, assistant P. M. Peoria, Illinois.
Noah Haines, Waynesville, Ohio.
J. J. Borden, P. M. Cahawba, Alabama.

Harassing, Jan. 16, 1834.

Mr. Irish, of Northampton county, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives to-day, asking for the appointment of a committee with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate some alleged misconduct of the Canal Commissioners. A committee called for the purpose, and after much effort and attempts to cripple it with amendments, it was also put by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Irish, Crawford (Franklin), Stevens, Crawford (Crawford), Fry and Brandland. It is shown set forth in the resolutions, have any existence, this committee will ferret out and expose them.

The Bank question of the blind school was highly satisfactory. An ode spoken by one little boy, brought up into the eye of the House, grand confusion. Schoolmaster has been successful in communicating instruction to the pupils, and in the expression of one of the most sanguine. No doubt was left on the mind of any one who was witnessed the exhibition, that information could be communicated to persons deprived of sight, to almost any extent.

Jan. 17.—Nothing of any importance in the resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Irish, relative to some alleged misconduct of the Canal Commissioners.

Whereas it has been currently reported that the Nantucket dam is in part, about to give way, the breach which will, unless speedily repaired, render entirely useless the north branch division of the Pennsylvania Canal. *And whereas* it is further reported, that good faith requires that the dam should be repaired, and that a law sum than was paid for its construction, and to give good faith to the solemnity that the dam should remain firm and good for twenty years, Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be, if necessary to explore the line of communication between the north and west branch divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, and report to the next session of the Legislature above and following facts:—

1. The cause of the large expenditures of public money at the Shamokin dam, shute and vicinity, and who were the persons interested in repairing the same.

2. The cause of part of the Nantucket dam being destroyed.

3. Whether any or all contracts on the canal between said dam and the head of the Lackawanna feeder, were let to the lowest responsible bidder.

4. Why partisan is withheld from certain contractors whose work is completed and approved of in the manner prescribed by law.

5. Why certain farm bridges are not built over the canal for the accommodation of those who have released through which the canal passes, on condition that such bridges should be built.

7. Why a bridge has not been built over the canal on a public road leading from Pittstown ferry, and why one was built over the canal a half mile below where there was neither farm nor road to be accommodated by it.

8. How certain estimates or materials for the contract of locks, bridge, &c., made by the engineer, and on and now having charge of the north branch division, for repairs of locks, &c. on the part of the canal tracts, held out when made use of for the aforesaid locks and bridges.

9. How many engineers, assistants, and subs, target men and clerks, were employed on fourteen miles of canal in Wyoming Valley, last year, and how many there are at this time; also, whether persons not actually employed as above have not been suffered to employ and pay men to work for the commonwealth; and if so, whether such persons have not been in the part of receiving rents merely from canal property, and returning them at one dollar; and also, whether such persons have or have not paid salaries for several days more than they were employed, for the sole purpose of making twenty-five cents on each day so paid for.

10. And whether any of the above named persons so employed, were either directly or indirectly interested in any of the contracts over which they had charge as agents of the commonwealth.

11. Also to inquire whether any engineer, superintendant, supervisor, or any person or persons holding appointments under them, have been or are now interested in contracts in any of the public works, or whether any of the public money has been used for purposes other than those authorized by law.

Resolved, That the committee be invested with power to send for persons and papers.

The resolutions were laid on the table. Committee appointed—Messrs. Irish, Crawford (Franklin), Stevens, Crawford (Crawford), Brandland, Fry.

The course is one of great injustice to those men. They are charged without a particle of proof, with misconduct in office, and are denied the privilege of going through their accounts, and explaining away the charges. Such conduct is unmanly and unjust, and places the accused in the power of their enemies, who will be in control of the committee.

Mr. Clark, of Dauphin, moved to take up the resolution relative to the present state of the finances, and to make the same the order of the day for next week.

Mr. Wolbert, of Berks, begged to make a few observations more particularly relative to the present state of the finances. He opposed the motion to take up the resolution merely now, and a very serious consideration ought to be had on the subject. He was opposed to the appropriation of $15 per cent. when it was barely it is possible, that the payment of all claims, at the rate of 15 per cent. and the loss sustained by the community, would be more than the whole amount of the claims. The present financial condition of the country, he will feel the deepest interest in the result of the present session. The present monetary crisis, employing every energy, and every faculty of the mind, to relieve it if we can. Congress must see that their duty is to make a change in the act of the Secretary fell, and how acted on the part of the Government. Let us see what has been done. Congress has refused to renew the charter of the United States Bank, and has acted on the principle that it would not do harm must have been the impression of Congress. Then the Secretary, at the time of the removal of the deposits, was informed that the public money would be safe in the State Banks, and that the public money would be safe in the State Banks, and that the public money would be safe in the State Banks, and

[illegible]

MATRIMONY.

[illegible]

EPISTOLARY LOVE MAKING.

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

Most worthy of admiration,
After long consideration,
And serious meditation,
Of the great reputation
You have in this nation;
I have a strong inclination
To become your relation,
I am now making preparation
To remove my habitation
To a more convenient situation,
To pay you adoration,
By more frequent visitation;
If this kind of oblation
Be but worthy your observation,
It will be an obligation
Beyond all moderation;
Believe me in every station,
From generation to generation.

Yours, &c.

THE LADY'S ANSWER.

I received your adoration,
With much deliberation,
And some consternation,
At the seeming infatuation,
That seized your imagination,
When you made such a declaration,
On so slender a foundation,
But on examination,
Supposed it done from ostentation,
To display education,
Or rather multiplication
Of words of the same termination,
[illegible]
And different signification,
Which without disputation,
May deserve commendation;
And I think imitation
A sufficient gratification.

[illegible]
... ice rising out of the ocean, clashing against one another, and then plunging in the deep with violence which no language can describe, and a noise like the discharge of ten thousand cannons, was a sight which must have struck the most unreflecting mind with solemn awe.—The brethren were overwhelmed with amazement at their miraculous escape, and even the pagan Esquimaux expressed gratitude to God for their deliverance."

INTERPRETATION OF MOTIVES.—There is no word or action but may be taken with two hands: either with the right hand of charitable construction, or the sinister interpretation of malice, and suspicion: and all things do succeed as they are taken. To construe an evil action well is but a pleasing and profitable deceit to myself, but to misconstrue a good thing is a treble wrong, to myself, the action and the author.—*Bishop Hall.*

IRISH PEASANTRY.—"Sure the chimney carries off all the heat of the fire with the smoke," said old Mudge Casey, "and the cabin isn't half so warm as it used to be: and them thin plagued windows let's in so much light, that if there's a speck of dirt, they shows it; besides they're so easily broken, and then the mistress and the young lady are vexed if we fill up the broken [illegible]

[illegible]

... of his heart, completely destroyed, for one day at least, by a splash of mud from a cart going down. The man of war did not much relish the salute, and insisted that the carter must pay the damage done or fight him. "Fight!" said the carter, with a look of supreme contempt, "D—n it, fightin's your trade; but I'll ca' a house wi' ony o' ye—hup, Charlie, hup!"

PATRIARCHAL FAMILY AT HOLT.—On the marriage of Mr. Thompson, of Wrexham, with Miss Pate, of this city, a week or two ago, the happy pair took up their residence at Holt, with Mrs. Pate, the mother of the bride, and two sisters. The united ages of these five individuals amount to *four hundred and fifteen years!* namely,

Mr. Thompson (the bridegroom)	93
Mrs. Haines	92
Mrs. Pate	89
Mrs. —— (the other sister)	89
Mrs. Thompson (the bride)	51
Total	415

Another remarkable circumstance is, that the house in which this patriarchal family resides is upwards of 300 years old, and is the only one now standing in the ancient borough of Holt that escaped the ruthless ravages of Cromwell's army in the civil wars.—*Chester Chronicle.*

PERSIAN SUPERSTITIONS.—All household matters, journeys, &c. are dependant for their success on the days on which they are commenced. Thus we are told, linen, cotton, and earthen vessels should not be brought into the house on Sundays and Tuesdays; on Wednesdays, the lamps should not be lighted. Friday is proverbially an unlucky day; neither bread nor wood should be purchased, nor cloths and furniture washed on that day. It is unfortunate to visit the sick on Sundays and Tuesdays. Those who are in one place on Saturday night must be in the same place on the night of Sunday; and in this manner every person who passes Thursday night in one place, must pass Friday night there also.

A very virtuous lady was desired by another to teach her what secrets she had to preserve her husband's favour:—"It is," said she, "by doing all that pleases him, and by enduring all that displeases me."

Among the numerous anecdotes which are related of Napoleon in Paris, now that everything *a la Napoleon* is the rage, are the following, which are very characteristic of that extraordinary personage. They are well authenticated. Napoleon, shortly after his [illegible] saw, in the window of a clockmaker's shop, a clock which took his fancy. He was at the time unattended, and in an undress suit, so that it was impossible for any one unacquainted with his person to know who he was. After some general conversation, the clockmaker who was a violent politician, said something which induced the Emperor, from curiosity, to introduce politics, and many minutes had not elapsed before the tradesman indulged in very unqualified abuse of the French Emperor. Napoleon humoured the man, until he heard more against himself in ten minutes than could have reached him in ten years through a regular channel. He then desired the clockmaker, to pack up the clock, and to take it on the following morning to the Hotel Bellevue, for Captain Duclos (his assumed name) who would pay for it. The tradesman, true to his time, arrived with the clock, and was ushered into the presence of the Emperor. He immediately saw the error which he had committed, but determined to be firm. 'So,' said Napoleon you are a politician, and indulge freely in the expression of your sentiments.'—'Sire,' replied the tradesman, 'there are days when, for the purpose of keeping out the fog with which we are troubled this winter, I take rather more spirits than usual, and the consequence is, that I forgot to whom or of what I am speaking.' '*Eh bien!*' said the Emperor, smiling, as he desired his treasurer to pay for the clock, "drink less spirits, and adopt my maxim; never give your opinion of any man until you know who and what the person is to whom you express it.'

At the battle of Waterloo, the 2d battalion of the 3d Foot Guards gallantly repulsed the attacks of the enemy on the Chateau Hougoumont, which they garrisoned. The shades of night terminated a conflict which had, throughout the whole day, with little interruption, been vigorously carried on. Utterly exhausted by fasting and fatigue, the remnant of the brave garrison endeavoured to provide some refreshment ere they sought repose; and some of the officers kindling a fire, plucked a fowl or two, which dismembering with their fingers, they broiled or toasted in small separate portions over the embers, on the points of their swords, &c. One of the party, now a beneficed clergyman retains rather a ludicrous recollection of the part he played on this occasion. Overcome with weariness, he dropped into a sound sleep while gnawing the leg of a chicken; and when he woke next morning, found it still between his teeth, but protruding from his mouth by the *drumstick!*

Rural Economist.

TO PREVENT CATERPILLARS FROM ATTACKING FRUIT TREES, &c.—Let a hole be bored in the stem of the tree, penetrating as far as the heart, in a direction sloping downwards, about a foot from the surface of the ground. Into this hole pour a little mercury. Close up the hole with a peg, not very tightly fitted in. Cut the top of the peg smooth with the bark of the tree, and then put a little tar over it to prevent water from getting into the hole. This I have found to be a sure and safe method, not only of preventing the attacks of caterpillars, but of driving them off the tree; and it is not yet, I believe publicly known.—W. BROWN.—*Jour Agricul.*

POSTS PLANTED TOP-END DOWNWARDS.—The 3d volume of the Memoirs of The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, containing an account of some *posts planted top-end downwards* which were more durable than some others which were set in the common mode; and understanding that one of our friends had successfully repeated the experiment, we wrote to him for the particulars. The following is his statement:

"The inverted posts were all sawed from two trees, the logs having had but little taper, and they were sawed wedge-shaped, consequently *one half* were cut each way,—that is, the top-ends of one half were larger, and we set the larger end in the ground. This was done in the fall of 1817 and the spring of 1818. There were about sixty pannels or posts altogether, which were taken up in 1830-31-32. From my best recollection about one-third of those that stood butt-end down, were in *tolerable preservation*, while of those inverted about two-thirds were in *better preservation* than the one-third just referred to; and a number of them except half an inch on the outside next the earth, were quite sound, and decidedly in better condition than any of the former kind."

From the account given in the Memoirs we learn that the inverted posts were locked or knotty; and as these are the most durable parts of timber, we thought rather lightly of the discovery. The evidence which we now present to our readers however, is more pointed than any thing else that we have seen on the subject; yet we do not understand why one-third of the inverted posts, and two-thirds of the others, should be more decayed than the rest; and we should be better satisfied with an experiment on posts sawed from one single log or cut of straight-grained timber.

PRUNING CURRANTS.—Martin Doyle, in his useful little work "Practical Gardening," says, that the most productive trees and the largest branches of currants he ever saw, were produced by cutting the shoots off every year to within three eyes of the former year's wood; and by cutting short spurs of but an inch or two in length for fruiting also, whenever opportunity permitted upon the chief limbs, which should always be [illegible]

THE GARDEN.

LANSINGBURGH—January.

A little book is kept for extracts and occasional remarks, designated the Horticultural Garden, or Boquet of Useful and Amusing Trifles, principally relative to the garden, from which book the following articles are taken.

One of the most interesting spectacles ever witnessed in the garden at this dreary season, (when Nature has stripped vegetation of its glories, and consigned her lovely offspring to their season's repose,) was noticed the early part of this month. A light fall of snow had been suddenly melted by the power of the sun's rays, while the thermometer was below the point of freezing. The consequence of this conflict between the two contending powers of heat and cold was, that the whole remains of the vegetable tribe were suddenly converted into a mass of shining crystalization. Every tree, every shrub, and every ornamental fixture, were all in the space of a few hours completely enveloped in an icy coat of mail, of the most dazzling transparency, which during two days defied the powers of the solar beams.

A group of weeping trees particularly attracted attention; while gazing on their pendent slender branches loaded with the purest icicles, the imagination was led to the classic recollection of the weeping deities, whom Ovid described as being converted into trees, and their tears into amber. They might indeed be called the tears of nature on the stern appearance of winter; and yet as the sunbeams elegantly danced among the branches, reflected from every spray, she seemed to be smiling through her tears. The three-thorned locust exhibited its spikes in dazzling array. The crimson fruit of the barberry appeared like a cornelian enclosed in a diamond. The black berry of the prim, the delicate snowberry, and the large mountain tree berries, were peculiarly beautiful, while the humble box and the modest wintergreen had their color heightened by their case of crystal, more than equaling them in beauty. But how soon, how very soon, are these frail fabrics seen to melt away, and involve in their desolation so many gems.

The garden scene so lovely induced a stroll to a neighboring forest. There all was found chilling and unearthly: nature had dressed the whole woods as if for her own amusement—all was awfully grand and impressive. The idea occurred that the whole surface of the earth had been deadened by the paralyzing touch of winter. In the attempt to explore the woods the progress was slow through the brushwood—the branches neither yielding nor resisting, but snapping asunder on a moderate pressure, scattering fragments of crystal in all directions.

What a grand subject for the pencil! Every object around had received its portion of decoration. The fences and stones were tastefully festooned and fringed, assuming a very picturesque appearance. Such a scene as this induces the reflection, that if winter has its horrors, it has beauty too:

"Let Winter come with stormy voice,
Let snow-wreaths crown the highest hill;
He bids thee in the storm rejoice,
He sees, protects, and feeds thee still."

New England Farmer.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—No variety should ever be cultivated which uselessly expends itself in the production of seeds, or of full grown blossoms, unless it possesses some valuable redeeming qualities. The distance of the intervals between the rows should be wholly regulated by the length required by the stems in each peculiar situation or soil. If the utmost length required by the stems be four feet, let the intervals between the rows be four feet also; and if the variety be of dwarfish habits, and its longest stems do not exceed two feet, intervals of two feet will be sufficient. The rows should be made from *North to South*, that the mid-day sun may be permitted fully to shine between them, for every particle of living matter found in the tuberous root of the potatoe plant, has been generated into leaves, which act only when exposed to light, and has *descended* beneath the soil. Each set should weigh at least six ounces, and they should never be placed at greater distances from each other than six inches from center to center, and a preference should be given to *whole potatoes* when such can be obtained. If the growth of the plant be very dwarfish, four inches between the set, from center to center, will be preferable; and if the form of the potatoe be long or kidney-shaped, a good deal of advantage will be gained, by placing them upon their ends, that end which joined the parent plant being placed downwards. The largest produce will generally be obtained from varieties of rather early habits, and rather low stature, there being in very tall plants much time necessarily lost, in carrying the nutriment absorbed from the soil, up into the leaves, and down in the state of living sap to the tuber. Varieties which have strong stems and erect forms are to be preferred, because such are least subject to fall upon, and shade the foliage of each other. It is much more advantageous to incorporate the manure with the soil by means of a spade or plough, than to put it in with the sets; for in the latter case, a large majority of the roots, during the summer and autumn, do not derive advantage from it. Early planting is, under almost all circumstances, best; and the period except for some peculiar varieties, should never be later than the middle of the month of April.—T. A. KNIGHT, Esq.—*Br. Far. Mag.*

COWS.

The marks of a good cow are these: the forehead broad, the eyes black, the horns large and clean, the neck long and straight, the belly large and deep, the thighs thick, the legs round with short joints, and feet broad and thick. Red cows are said to give the best calves, which, however, is doubtful. But the cow that gives milk the longest time between the periods of her calving, is generally the best for profit or family use; provided the quantity and quality of her milk be equal to that of others. Those that calve pretty early will yield more milk in the season.

The time of milking ought to be regular, and as nearly equi-distant as possible. Where the feeding is full, it is found that milking three times a day, during the summer season particularly, will increase the quantity nearly one third. In that case the first milking ought to be at sunrise, the second about one, and the latter about seven or eight o'clock in the evening. Omitting to milk cows regularly, at least twice a day, tends very much to dry them. Sometimes one or more teats of a cow may be diseased, but this does not affect the milk of the rest.

Cows are certainly very profitable. Allowing one to give only six quarts a day, forty weeks in each year, and it is not a large allowance, her milk, at two cents per quart, will amount to upwards of thirty-three dollars; which is probably sufficient to purchase her, and pay for a year's keeping.—*Am. Farmer.*

ROT IN SHEEP.—The rot in sheep has been cured by equal quantities of carbonate of iron and common salt, well mixed. A dose of from two to four drachms of the mixture to be given in gruel, for three or four mornings in succession. It will bring the flukes away in great numbers. Mr. Jones, chemist, Eldenrow, Dolgelley, has seen sheep slaughtered shortly after taking the above medicine, which were nearly cured. Purple or black spots on the skin mark the rot; and when sheep lie, like a hare, on their belly, it is a symptom of their being infected with that disease.

TO PRESERVE PICTURES, FURNITURE, &c. FROM FLIES.—Flies will not approach them if washed with the water in which leeks have been steeped four or five days. We have not tried it, therefore cannot affirm whether the remedy may not be worse than the evil. If the beneficial quality arises from the ammonia contained in the plant, the effect might be more easily attained by using a simple solution of ammonia.—*Malcom's Recueil Industriel.*

Isaac Norcross,
BOOT and Shoe Maker, No. 86 Noble street below Fourth, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the Gentlemen's branch only; where he hopes, by punctuality to orders, to merit a generous share of public patronage; his work shall be of the best materials and good workmanship.
N. B. Repairing done neatly, and with despatch.
nov 23—6m*

To Physicians.—Vaccination.
THE subscriber is prepared to supply practitioners with fresh Vaccine Virus, taken from healthy children, and warranted to be genuine.
Letters from any part of the United States, enclosing the remittance, will be immediately attended to.
Single scab $1—two scabs $3. Address, (post paid)
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,
Druggist and Apothecary, No. 19 N. Fourth street.
1 mo. 18, 1834. jan 18—3t*

Six Cents Reward,
But no Charges paid.
RANAWAY on the 7th of January, from the subscriber, an apprentice to the Baking business, who calls himself Alfred D. Sharples, but whose real name is supposed to be Hunt—he took with him two suits of clothes, one new suit of light blue mixt cloth, black fur hat. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said person on my account.
HENRY J. STEINER,
139 S. 10th street.
jan 18—3t*

NEW VOLUME.
Waldie's Select Library.
THE present week's number of the Select Circulating Library, is the commencement of the new volume of the second year of this popular publication, at which new subscriptions may commence without the necessity of receiving back numbers.
Kruitzner, the German's Tale.
Number one of the new volume, contains Kruitzner, the German's Tale, from Lee's Canterbury Tales, never before published in America.
Next week a new and remarkable autobiography will be contained in the Circulating Library, which is published in weekly numbers of sixteen quarto pages, and delivered to city subscribers by careful carriers, and to those in the country by mail at a very trifling postage.
It contains in the course of a year, for the sum of five dollars, about as much book printing as is comprised in the usual book shape for twenty-five, and forms two volumes per annum, which make an important addition to public and private libraries.
Clubs remitting twenty dollars receive five copies, a deduction which pays all postage. Subscriptions thankfully received by
A. WALDIE,
6 North Eighth street.
jan 18—

Teacher Wanted,
AT the Warwick School House, Cecil County, Md. To one well skilled in teaching the English language in all its various branches, twenty dollars per month will be given. Board, in a decent family, at two dollars per week can be had. Letters addressed to Richard Lockwood, Secretary, will be immediately attended to. A reference will be required.
jan 11—3t

Druggists' Ware and Vials.
A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.
sep 7—

Fire Proof Doors.
FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. jan 10—

AGENCY OF THE CASKET,
[illegible]
THOMAS H. JACKSON, *Agent.*

Ten Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscribers on the 14th of Sept. last, William M. Hight, an indented apprentice to the coach-making business; between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of stout robust figure and impudent carriage; light complexion; supposed to be working in the vicinity of the city. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for his apprehension and securing him in any jail until notice can be given.
All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said runaway at their peril, as they will be dealt with the utmost rigor of the law.
OGLE & WATSON.
Philada. Jan. 11th, 1834. jan 11—3t

Double Looped Stockinet Shirts
And Drawers—A new article, of a superior quality.
JOSEPH GILBERT, 351 North Sixth street, between Coates and Green, east side, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Cotton, Worsted and Woollen SHIRTS and DRAWERS, which possess many advantages in softness, elasticity and durability, over those manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser feels confident that all who purchase, will give the articles a decided preference.
J. Gilbert intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of SHIRTS and DRAWERS, made of different threads, and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather, to call and examine for themselves. jan 11—3mo

50 Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen from the house of the subscriber, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the afternoon of the 9th ult. A FULL JEWELLED, PATENT LEVER, GOLD DIAL, DOUBLE CASED GOLD WATCH, made by Joshua (or J.) Johnson, Church Street, Liverpool, No. 5806. The outside case of carved work. There was appended to the watch a guard chain of dark bead work, with the name of the owner, and the date, July, 1833, set thereon, and a key of a large size, but of a common kind.
The above reward will be given to any person who will return the watch, or 25 dollars to any person who will give such information as will lead to its discovery.
Watchmakers, pawnbrokers and dealers in such articles, are requested to be on the look out for the watch, and to forward information to the subscriber. ELEANOR DORSEY.
Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1833. jan 11—3t

Catechism of American Law.
THIS highly useful little volume furnishes a very full abstract of American Law, and is presented to the public with the recommendations of Chief Justice Marshall and Chancellor Kent. It is written in a plain and intelligible style, free from obscure technicalities, and will be found a valuable book of reference on almost every occasion of doubt. The public approval of its object and execution has been unanimous; and it is confidently recommended to persons of all classes, in town and country, as a volume of indispensable utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, and by booksellers generally. A liberal discount being made to those who purchase in quantities.
SAM'L C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philada.
nov 23—tf

Co-Partnership.
THE subscriber has this day taken into partnership, his Son ALAN WOOD. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of JAMES WOOD & SON.
1 mo. 1, 1834. JAMES WOOD.
JAMES WOOD & SON, No. 161 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of Sheet Iron, Boiler Iron, and Slit Rods; Mill, Crosscut, Pit, Web, Circular and Veneering Saws; Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c.
Having in operation their IRON WORKS in Conshohocken, on the Schuylkill Canal, near Norristown, Pa. they are enabled to manufacture and sell any of the above articles, at the most reduced prices, and on liberal terms. jan 11—6t

Fancy and Windsor Chairs.
THE Subscriber, successor to John Wall, No. 87 North Front street, has on hand a very large assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or acceptances; having it in his power, he will execute orders with despatch.
Has also a constant supply of Settees, Fancy and Plain Rocking Chairs, and all other articles in the chairmaking line.
JOHN WHITE,
oct 19—1y No. 87 North Front street.

SEAL PRESSES
OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones. Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.
Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
5thmo 25th—tf 33 Broad street, Philada.

New Boarding House,
North West corner of Vine and Kunkle Streets.
WM. LEES has the honour of informing the public, that he has opened a spacious and comfortable Private Boarding House, as above, and is prepared to accommodate, at a reasonable price, ten or fifteen young mechanics, or clerks. The situation is central to the Northern business, and *comfort, cleanliness and regularity* are the rules of the house.
jan 11—3t*

Notice.
THE Northern Liberties, Kensington, and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive Deposits, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6 P. M. at their office, No. 330 North Third street, a few doors below Green
JON. TOWNSEND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
A stated meeting of managers first Wednesday evening of each month. jan 11—6m

Patent Straw Cutters.
THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street
N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 29—tf T. S.

Ellis Middleton—Dentist,
REMOVED to No. 100 Spruce street below Third.—E. M. will remain at No. 100 N. Fourth street, until 9 o'clock, every morning, and commands left at either place, will be punctually attended to.
Reference to Dr. Joseph Parrish, my medical preceptor of 1826 and '27, and to Dr. Charles Noble. jan 4—3 mo

Pugh Madeira,
117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.
All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Watt's Chlorate Matches,
OR LUCIFERS, which instantly ignite by being drawn through sand paper. At wholesale, by THOMAS COTTRELL, 97 Fulton, 2nd door below William streets, New York.
A liberal discount to those who purchase in large quantities.
dec 28—3mo

Spices.
THE Subscribers continue to prepare and put up in kegs for the country, powdered Ginger, [illegible]
WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
sep 7—tf No. 65 North Front st. Philada.

African Cayenne.
A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st

A Ramage Printing Press.
FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press, the bed faced with iron. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil
OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Christmas & New Years' Presents.
JUST received, a choice assortment of Fancy Boxes and Toys, suitable for Christmas Presents—for sale, wholesale and retail, by T. HOMER,
nov 16—3mo* 23 South Fourth street.

David Widener, Tailor,
NO. 107 Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Shirt Collars and Bosoms for sale. aug 17—6mo

Oil and Lamp Store.
JOHN R. A. ALLEN'S New Bedford Oil and Lamp Store, 9 South Seventh street, Philadelphia. july 20—1y

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 39 North Street, below Sixth

Drug Store for Sale.
THE Drug Store, No. 36 North Fifth street, will be sold at a bargain, in consequence of the proprietor's avocations preventing his attendance upon it. Apply on the premises.
dec 9—tf

TAYLOR & MASON'S
Unequalled and Inimitable
CHALLENGE
BLACKING.
FROM the numerous varieties of Blacking now before the Public, it may be fairly questioned whether there is any need to add to the number. It must be admitted, however, that much of the article vended under the title of "Blacking" is ill deserving of the name, even in its literal sense, and possesses very little of the quality designed and required.
Under these circumstances, the Manufacturers feel confident that the Public will properly estimate the value of an article which shall combine all the essential qualities of Blacking, without any of the objections and disadvantages so long the subject of complaint and inconvenience.
From the very great encomiums bestowed upon the
CHALLENGE BLACKING
By all who have used it, the Manufacturers are justified in offering it as
Superior to any thing of the kind ever introduced to the American Public!
TAYLOR & MASON
Challenge the Union
To produce an article equal to this, in any of the requisite qualities of such a composition.
STORE KEEPERS, and Venders in general, will find it to be so decidedly superior, that they may with confidence and pleasure recommend it; and CONSUMERS will realize a considerable **Saving of Time, Money and Labour,** in the use of it.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on more advantageous terms, than by any other House in the trade.
Orders for exportation fulfilled with promptitude and despatch.
MANUFACTORY.
No. 93 Callowhill Street, below Third.

Cancer and Scrofula,
OR THE KING'S EVIL.
ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many profess to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.— [illegible]

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.
[illegible]

Columbian Restoratives
For the Hearing, & Remedies for other Diseases
PREPARED BY DAVID BROWN [illegible]

Zollickoffer's Patent CARRIAGE WHEEL GUARD.
[illegible]

Thomas Cotrel,
[illegible]

Bethlehem Eagle Hotel.
Formerly in the occupancy of Enos Wells.
[illegible]

Wetherill & Brothers,
No. 65 North Front street, [illegible]

Removal.
GOLD and Silver Thimble, Spoon and Spectacle Manufactory [illegible] GEORGE W. TAYLOR [illegible]

BEAD BAGS AND FRINGE.
[illegible]

Infant Drops.
[illegible]

Implements.
FOR sale [illegible]

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.
[illegible]

The Pennsylvania Company
For Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.
[illegible]

Easy Chairs.
[illegible]

PERFUMERY.
WHOLESALE [illegible]

Silver Ware Manufactory
No. 20 North 5th Street, 4th door above [illegible]

[illegible]

Straw Paper.
[illegible]
SAMUEL EVERETT [illegible]

B. Robinson,
WHOLESALE [illegible]

Book-Keeping.
A new System of Book-keeping, [illegible]

Henry J. Pepper,
Clock and Watchmaker—Jeweller and Silversmith,

[illegible]

SECOND STREET HOUSE,
BY GEORGE VOGEL,
No. 29 North Second Street,
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Coal Grates and Fenders
At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. 121 North Fifth street, west side, right doors above Race.
JAMES M. JACKSON

[illegible]

C. K. Servoss,
[illegible]

A. L. Van Horn.
MANUFACTURER [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At No. 6 South Fourth Street.

M. S. Foster,
DENTIST [illegible]

NORTH & WARREN'S
SUPERIOR AMERICAN

RED AND BLACK INK,
Powders and Liquid Inks, warranted [illegible]

FRIENDS' BOOKS.
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